

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 1, between the Title and the first paragraph, insert the following new paragraph:

-- CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a National Stage entry of International Application Number PCT/JP03/05222, filed April 23, 2003. The disclosure of the prior application is hereby incorporated herein in its entirety by reference. --

Page 2, paragraph beginning at line 16:

To achieve the above object, according to the present invention, in a display device having a plurality of pixels arrayed so as to form a matrix-like pattern, the display device comprises a light-emitting element that is formed in a longitudinally oblong shape in each pixel, a drive TFT that is formed in each pixel and that feeds a current to the light-emitting element to make the light-emitting element emit light, and a control TFT that controls the operation of the drive TFT. Here, the drive TFT is formed in a laterally oblong shape and is arranged with the length direction thereof perpendicular to the length direction of the light-emitting element, and the drive TFT and the control TFT have a semiconductor layer formed of amorphous silicon.

Page 2, paragraph beginning at line 22:

~~According to the present invention, in the display device described above, the light-emitting element is formed in a longitudinally oblong shape, and the drive TFT is~~

~~formed in a laterally oblong shape and is arranged with the length direction thereof perpendicular to the length direction of the light-emitting element.~~

Page 11, paragraph beginning at line 11:

The control TFT 6 simply serves to control the drive TFT by turning it on and off, and therefore, as opposed to the drive TFT 5, less ~~voltage~~ current needs to be passed through the control TFT 6. This permits the control TFT 6 to be formed in an accordingly small size. Making the control TFT 6 smaller helps secure an accordingly large space for the drive TFT 5, and thus helps make the TFT 5 larger. Hence, a branch of the source signal line 3 is formed that diverges therefrom near the intersection between the gate signal line 2 and the source signal line 3 as seen in a plan view, and the far end of the branch is used as the source electrode 11 of the light-emitting layer 16. Moreover, as will be described later, by laying the source signal line 3 and its branch, namely the source electrode 11, above the gate signal line 2 as seen spatially, and by forming the drain electrode 12 of the control TFT 6 simultaneously with and in structurally the same layer as the source electrode 11, it is possible, conveniently, to share the gate signal line 2 as the gate electrode 13 of the control TFT 6.

Page 15, paragraph beginning at line 4:

The holding capacitor 34 has the auxiliary electrode 134 thereof connected to the gate electrode 10 (Fig. 2) of the drive TFT 5. Specifically, in the insulating film 32 above the auxiliary electrode 134 of the holding capacitor 34, the contact hole 20a is formed so that part of the auxiliary electrode 134 is exposed. Moreover, as shown in Fig. 2, the

contact hole 20b also is formed in part of the gate insulating film 31 and the insulating film 32 so that part of the gate electrode 10 is exposed. Then, the transparent electrode 21 formed of ITO or IZO is formed to lie over the two contact holes 20a and 20b, and thus the auxiliary electrode 134 exposed via the contact hole 20a 20b and the gate electrode 10 exposed via the contact hole 21b are electrically connected together via the transparent electrode 21. Further on top are laid, one on top of another, the protection layer 15, the bank layer 17, and the common electrode 33.

Page 23, paragraph beginning at line 15:

According to the present invention, in a display device having a plurality of pixels arrayed so as to form a matrix-like pattern, the display device comprises a light-emitting element that is formed in a longitudinally oblong shape in each pixel, a drive TFT that is formed in each pixel and that feeds a current to the light-emitting element to make the light-emitting element emit light, and a control TFT that controls the operation of the drive TFT. Here, the drive TFT is formed in a laterally oblong shape and is arranged with the length direction thereof perpendicular to the length direction of the light-emitting element, and the drive TFT and the control TFT have a semiconductor layer formed of a-Si. This makes it possible, even in a case where an a-Si TFT is used, to form the drive TFT as large as possible so that it can feed a sufficient current to the light-emitting device. Moreover, it is possible to fabricate large-area TFTs with uniform characteristics without the need for sophisticated fabrication technology or expensive fabrication equipment. Thus, it is possible to provide a self-illuminating display device that is inexpensive and that is suited for large-screen applications.

Page 23, paragraph beginning at line 24:

~~When an a-Si TFT is used, a drive TFT needs to be formed as large as possible so as to be able to feed a sufficient current to a light-emitting element. By forming the light-emitting element in a longitudinally oblong shape, forming the drive TFT in a laterally oblong shape, arranging the drive TFT so that its length direction is perpendicular to the length direction of the light-emitting element, and~~ By ~~arranging the light-emitting element, the drive TFT, a power feed line, and a control TFT in this order along a source signal line, it is possible to efficiently arrange the individual elements in the limited space within a pixel. This makes it possible to secure a large area for the arrangement of the light-emitting element and simultaneously make the drive TFT large, and thus helps obtain a display device that offers satisfactory display quality.~~